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EEN PAGES

The Maine election is variously termed a landslide, an avalanche, an earthquake etc. It takes a cataclysmic term to fit

It seems that the President went afish ing last Monday, but thousands of his friends in Maine took to the woods that day.

Washington rumor says that Secretary Gresham is "laying" for the United State senatorship in Illinois. He leeps the ai Kuil of lightning rods.

It is said that the dismissals of Union weterans during Hoke Smith's administra tion of the Interior Department amount 85 per cent. of all the dismissals that have

Mr. Debs has little faith in the usefulness of labor leaders. If he means those who aspire to lead as he attempted to do, intelligent people are with him by a very large majority.

The eclipse of the moo. Friday night was something in that line, but it was nothing to be compared with a total eclipse earlier in the week in Maine, but visible through out the Northern States.

correspondents have not pictured "a hovering war cloud" of late but some of them are making dark predictions in spite of the fact that every ruler in Europe is striving to keep the

The New York constitutional convention has been holding an inquest on coroners the metropolis, and as the result a change will be made. And yet no New York coroner has charged for sixty odd days' service in a month of thirty days,

It will be interesting to compare the re sult of the election in Chairman Wilson's district with that in ex-Speaker Reed's. Dol lars to doughnuts that the West Virginia free-trader will not increase his majority as the Maine protectionist did.

The School Board should understand that the public sentiment is so hostile to Tammanyism that any indication of it will go hard with all public servants who make trades which the business sense of the community does not sanction.

The Secretary of State of Massachusetts has discovered a writing fluid which will not fade; but an ink that would lose color in forty-eight hours after being put on paper would have saved thousands explanations and astounding development

The people are not only tired of the Democratic incompetency, but they are also frightened at the party's inclination and power to do evil. Their bungling with the tariff, diplomatic and money questions has taught the people that they cannot be

The Niedringhaus tin plate works at Louis are considering the propriety of reduction in the wages of their employes, or, rather, what the reduction shall be, The manager says: "All I know about it will have to be a reduction in the tin plate mill or work will have to stop-and not only here, but throughout the country, wherever tin plate is made."

The statement telegraphed from Pittsburg of weather, perhaps-that would be a diff to the effect that Pennsylvania offered to give its vote to Lawler for commander-inthe Grand Army if he would reappoint Louis Wagner quartermaster-general Pennsylvania gave its solid vote to Walker without a pledge, and Gen. Wagner would not have accepted the position again, for the reason that he has enough else to do.

Somebody having referred to Mr. Franklin MacVeagh as a good example of "the scholar in politics," a correspondent of the Chicago Tribune asks, "Where essays, lectures and literary or scientific works of MacVeagh?" To ask the question is to answer it. They do not exist. Mr. MacVeagh is a fairly educated man. but he is not remarkable as a scholar, and, by the same token, he is as much in polltics as he would like to be.

The recent holding of a county fair near Raltimore, managed exclusively by colored people, leads the Baltimore American may that the colored people of Maryland have made and are making steady progsere are about 220,000 colored people in the State, about one-fifth of the population, and there is no race trouble. As to the improvement of the colored people the American says: "The percentage of ignorance has been, and is constantly being, lessened. They are building churches. Their homes are better, and the standard of social life is being gradually raised. Considerable progress has been made in

able to the whole people of Maryland as the colored peoples It shows that the latter have not been harried and persecuted, but have been permitted to work out their destiny in their own way.

THE CASE OF BROCKWAY.

An official investigation of the Eimira

N. Y., reformatory, brought about b charges of cruelty against the superintend ent, one Brockway, discloses some curious facts. It appears, according to the testi mony, that fifteen years ago Mr. Brockway stood as the leading authority in reformatory work and was given charge of the Elmira institution at its opening. He had had experience as an officer in the Connecticut State prison and had evolved theories of management differing from those held by the wardens in charge. His belief was that personal and moral influences should alone be used in reforming criminals, and he is said to have really originated the State reformatory idea in New York. Much was expected of him as an enthusiast for moral training as opposed to coercion in penai institutions. In every respect seemed a gentleman of cultivated sensibilities, with whom no thought of brutality could be associated. For a number of years he conducted the institution upon the mora suasion plan. When physical puhishmen was inflicted it was in the form of spanking with a perforated paddle. During the first five years the records show only ten paddlings in all, the number of prisoners ranging from four to five hundred. After tha the number of inmates increased rapidly, until now the reformatory contains 1,400, but the punishments increased in a greater ratio, last year showing 681 paddlings. singular development of the affair is tha Superintendent Brockway himself adminis tered this punishment to all the victims and in some instances as high as twenty four blows were given. The character of the spankings is indicated by the test

of moral suasion in the beginning, but the

exercise of unchecked authority was too

much for his high principles and finer ser

sibilities, and he degenerated into the typ

ical heartless "keeper" of helpless prison

ers. Two circumstances encouraged th

transformation: One was the increase

the number of inmates to a point that mad

it impossible for him to have a personal ac-

quaintance with each one. His original the

ory had been that no superintendent should

undertake to look after more than three

indred men, and it was against his pr

test that the reformatory was enlarged

Another cause of his degeneracy was the

lack of proper supervision. It was regarded

as almost an insult to question his methods

or to investigate him, and he was in com-

plete and undisturbed control of the insti-

tution for fifteen years. The moral, if there

is one, seems to be that frequent changes

in the officers of prisons are advisable, or.

if not that, a close watch upon the system

practiced, kept by authorized persons not

afraid to investigate. The fall of Brock-

way is a remarkable instance of the danger

of putting too much power into one man'

WIGGINS'S LATEST THEORY.

Wiggins, the Canadian weather prophet

is always more interesting than the official

weather men. He does not offer more kinds

ficult task-but he has a way of elaborating

theories and side issues that lend a variety

to his remarks unknown to the unexciting

meteorological records set forth in the

morning papers. One of Wiggins's latest

theories is that man originally came from

Mars on the tall of a comet. He also be-

lieves that the comet was the serpent that

beguiled Eve and that all the mythical tales

in which that serpent figures had this as-

tronomical origin. Wiggins may not be

proof, but at all events he is picturesque,

and, moreover, in this respect at least,

simplifies matters amazingly. After all the

profound philosophical and scientific dis

coveries on the origin of man, all of which

lead to nothing and leave the searcher after

knowledge up in the air, it is refreshing to

encounter so simple and easy an explana-

tion of what the wisdom of the world has

for ages thrown a great mystery about.

it, as the comet theory? A comet, as every-

body will admit, is a fascinating object, and

there who would not be tempted to investi-

Mars, what so natural as that Eve, young

and a trifle giddy and full of feminine

curiosity, should approach too close to th

dazzling visitor and be whirled away on

the glittering tail? What else so natural

charmer, should follow where she led and

as that Adam, in close pursuit of

if it were to come within reach, who

What so likely, when you come to think

right, though he says he has plenty

who were proved to have defled his injunction during the railroad difficulties will be generally approved. They were, in most cases, ignorant and excitable men who had come to believe that it is not a crime to resist the laws, to interfere with the liberty and destroy the property of others if they were acting under the orders of superiors. They are men who have grown up sine the war and have come to entertain peculiar notions regarding the rights of persons and property. More than two months mony of an employe of the institution, wi have elapsed since they were arrested, and said that he and a fellow-workman, out while they may have had and now have curiosity, tried the paddle on each othe the sympathy of their associates, it is safe The first blow on the bare flesh "felt lil to say that they have learned during the a thousand needles, the second like te period so much about the rights and duties thousand needles, the third like hell." Bloo of citizens that no one of them could now frequently ran down the legs of the unfor be induced to engage in a conspiracy to ti tunate wretches and dripped upon the floor up the railroads and thus paralyze th of the bathroom, which was always th business and industry of the country. It i scene of the assaults by this champion of also probable that no one of them would moral suasion. All this time Brockway wa suggest the blotting out of the stars from posing before the world as an advocate he Nation's ensign and putting in their kindness and personal influence as el place the trade mark of a labor organizaments of reform, and those who knew hi tion. They have learned that the laws o best outside of the reformatory walls di the country can be enforced, and that th not dream of the difference between h laws and the judges of the courts who hav practice and his pro ssions. So great wa power to issue warrants for their enforce the confidence of the Board of Charities ment are higher than any organization and others in authority in him that fo which defies them. In fact, they hav years they refused to listen to occasiona learned so much that a term of impris rumors of cruelty that crept out. But a onment is not needed to restrain them in last these rumors became so numerous ar so well authenticated that they could no Since the disturbed days of July, a quie longer be ignored, hence the present inves revolution has taken place in public sentitigation. It is not yet finished, and the de ment. Thousands of men who would have fense has not presented its case, but the penly sustained the Debs insurrection or strongest evidence has been supported by secretly hoped for its success, would not d the information extracted from Brockway so to-day. They have had a glimpse himself, and there is no disputing the facanarchism in the violence and the incenthat in fifteen years he changed from diarism of the Chicago mobs. As the result man of humane feeling into one of brut they are now for law and order. Thou passions and practices. For the system sands of people who have been indifferent persuasion and kindness to the vicious ar about such matters, and who have be ignorant he substituted force of a cru lieved that anarchism and the organized sort. There seems to be no doubt that was really in earnest in regard to his theory

beggary of Coxeyism are not evils, now know that they are and may be counted as firm supporters of law and order. The lesson has been a costly one, but need not be repeated for years if the duty of obedience to law is taught in schools and

everywhere set forth as the only security

carriers on a regular route. At any rate,

Adam and Eve got here, and that is suffi-

cient for all practical purposes. They land

ed in an agreeable spot, according to al

barring such spa's as are common

accounts, and got along very well together,

got tired of the pleasures of Eden he would

of course, reproach Eve for enticing him

blame on the tortuous tempter of the sky.

This theory as to the first inhabitants

does away with the rib story so objection-

able to the modern scientific mind and

clears the decks-would it be more proper

to say "desks" ?- for a new course of study

and investigation. With Adam and Eve

disposed of, the explorers into the field of

knowledge can turn to other matters that

have been waiting their attention-for in

stance, that of determining how the ferven-

cy of the sun's rays in July and August

can best be avoided. It is true that Wig-

gins does not go into the question of how

Adam and Eve came to be on Mars, but

it is enough to know how they got here

The origin of the natives of Mars is an-

other, and should be left to them to solve.

A WELL-TAUGHT LESSON.

The leniency of Judge Baker toward mer

away from Mars, and she would lay th

Hence the legend of the serpent.

of society. The present Commissioner of Internal Revenue favors putting a two-cent stamp tax on checks and drafts, as was done during the war. He says the tax would yield quite a large revenue, and he thinks business men and persons using checks wou not object much to the tax, which would be very little felt. He is probably mistaken as to the amount of opposition there would be to such a tax. It was submitted to w lingly during the war, like many other things, as a matter of necessity, but would be very unpopular in time of peace Stamp taxes are an established institution in England, and may become here eventually, but at present the popular opposition to them is very strong.

Is it to be understood-the Journal asks the question timidly and purely with a desire for information-is the understand that the women gold curists, or, more officially, the members of the "Ladies' Auxiliary of the National Keeley League," are reformed ladies? That is. have they themselves taken the gold cure or are they "jiners" merely with a view of "jining" something and at the same time offering official and organized en couragement to the gold cured? It is poor sort of society or association no which does not have its woman's department, but it is not always clear what this department is for, hence the foregoing

Governor Altgeld does not seem to have high opinion of the Chicago police department. Referring to the revelations of corruption now being made in New York he says: "I suppose the same things exist in the Chicago police department, only they are not so widespread, not so deep seated The police live along the line where crooked things are done and their temptation is constant and human nature is weak." If a city's ponce are corrupt the whole social fabric suffers. Who shall watch the watchmen?

Newspaper workers are often the possessors of literary and dramatic talents which they are rarely able to develop, owing to the pressure and exactions of routine duties. It is, therefore, a matter of especial interest and gratification to other members of the profession, and perhaps to the pub gate it? When one came frisking about lic, when one of their number is able to withdraw from the pursuit of "news" long enough to produce a creditable piece of work in the line which be prefers. F this reason the Journal takes pleasure in calling attention to the one-act play, "Pique for Pique," written by Mr. Gavin L. Payne, city editor of this paper, and presented at Armstrong's Park on Friday Considerant progress has been made in charmer, should follow where she led and evening. Mr. Payne's name is familiar to Theophile Gautier was. He is writing the industrial arts and be swept away also? When they landed on readers of the local press as the author of romance entitled "El Torero," and attention

tle play is his first venture in the dramatic enough to have no wish to return, though line. The reception given it indicates its it is possible that no opportunity offered, merit and character, and is an encouragecomets being erratic and showing no disment to him to repeat the experiment position to establish themselves as common The Evening News of yesterday says:

Mr. Payne has evidently made a good be that he has the true dramatic instinct, and the ability to write lines that are natural and expressive, without resorting to bom bast or rhetorical extravagance. Beginner in this sort of work are likely to indulge in "fine writing" without regard to the opdepends the effectiveness of any play. Mr. Payne has, happily, avoided this fault, and in doing this has, doubtless, been influenced matrimony, even to this day. When Adam as much by his modesty as by his sense of artistic fitness. His plece has been writter at odd times in the rush and hurry of busy newspaper man's every day life, and its many points of excellence are an indica-tion of his capabuity and versatility, for, outside his usual work, he has written clever sketches and poems.

> All readers of current literature, and specially of newspapers, have encountered the phrase "It goes without saying that." etc. The phrase is of comparatively recent origin in this country, at least, and has had quite a run. It is one of those catchy phrases which hasty writers are tempted to use on account of its epigrammatic form. Of course it verges on slang, but good slang is often very expressive. A writer in the Atlantic Monthly enters a strong protest against the use of the phrase, which it seems is borrowed, or stolen, from the French. In that language, says the Atlantic writer, the phrase is neither meaningless nor inelegant. He adds: As the French use it, it has a widely diferent meaning from the English version. There is no genuine equivalent for it in any language out of France, where it originated. Dumas uses it with good effect in "La Comtesse de Charny," and other writ-ers have followed him. The literal translation, as we have it, is not effective, it grates on the ear, and there is nothing strong or helpful about it. To my mind it rather tends to weaken the force of the text. Why not say at once and be done with it, "It is an evident fact," "it is a natural conclusion," "it is truism," "nobody disputes it," "it is admitted?" But what "goes" without saying? Can anybody

The fact that the expression has so many synonyms, and others might be suggested, shows that it is elastic and far from meaningless. Yet it can never have more than a semi-colloquial status hould not appear in dignified writing.

The recent sudden death of a well-known citizen of Chicago from an attack of heart trouble brought on by running to catch a street car leads a physician of that city to warn all elderly and especially stout persons against that sort of violent exer-

tion. He says: A stout person may believe that his heart s sound, when, in fact, it may be overloaded with fat or its muscular tissue may be affected with fatty degeneration. In such cases any sudden exertion, like running block or running upstairs, may so exhaust the heart as to result in its sudden failure Again, any person who has had an attack of acute rheumatism, although he may be apparently in good health, may have a slight valvular lesion. This lesion may not cause any trouble so long as no undue exercise is taken. But let this person run rapidly to catch the cars and the diseased valve may suddenly block up the orifice and death result immediately, or if death does not result the heart muscle will receive a strain which will so weaken it that thinning with dilatation will rapidly set in This physician says he can recall a score or more of his patients who have met death

in this manner. In the light of these facts stout people with symptoms of heart disease would better miss the cars than run The mother of the Emperor of Germany and the daughter of Queen Victoria is to be the patroness of the international cookery exhibition to be held in Frankfort-onthe-Main in October. An exchange says that the distinguished lady shares a sentiment common to both British and German

people, which is that good food is of little use without good cooking a fact which many Americans have learned to their disgust. The Emperor, who sees in every German youth a German soldier, sees the importance of making the most of the food of the people, to the end that the young conscripts may come to his armies with sturdy limbs and sound digestion. Ever the progressive American can take a hin from the war lord of Germany in this re-

According to the British Medical Journal. Dr. Troitski states that he has found that new uncut bread contains no micro organisms the heat necessary to bake the bread being sufficient to kill them all. The Journal does not know who Dr. Troitski is, but makes haste to express the belief that he deserves a medal for revealing to a bacillus-ridden world the fact that on article of food exists which is free from microbes. It is true that fresh bread has always been regarded as unwholesome on account of its propensity to turn to lead in the human stomach, but what is a little matter of dyspepsia, compared with ability to elude even one microbe;

In a cemetery at Richmond, Va., a man was found, a few night ago, lying between the graves of his two deceased wives with a bottle of poison in his hand, and, to add to the complication, he had a third wife living. It is useless to try to unravel such a case as that.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Amateurs. Watts (at the bowling alley)-Come of Potts: I'll roll you the best three game out of five for the arnica.

Rats! First Cat-Goodness! But aren't time Second Cat-Aren't they, though? The ruinous Chinese competition will be the death of us yet.

Not for That Purpose. "Jailer," complained the transient pris oner, "this place is not fit to

hog in." "It is not intended for hogs," airily retorted the jailer: "they usually send hogs to the pen." The prisoner glared angrily, but as

he had to content himself with shaking the A Firm Believer. "The Bible, if I remember right," said Mr. Hungry Higgins, "says that six days a man shalt labor and do all his work."

"Guess you are right," assented Mr

could not give the whole place the shake.

Weary Watkins, wondering what was con ing next. "Well, I allow that I have done as muc as six days' work in my life, and if I don't read the text wrong, that is all the work a man is permitted to do. It says 'do al thy work,' don't it?"

LITERARY NOTES.

Sarah Grand has written a new story called "The Undefinable." Dr. George MacDonald, who is nov seventy years old, has greatly improved in health during his long sojourn in Italy, and he has a new book ready for publication. Mr. Sala says that from the bottom o his heart he contends that Thackery was not a cynic. "I never heard him." he adds, "say one unkind thing of human weakness, or frailty, or misfortune."

Mrs. Mona Caird, whose once much alked-of magazine article is now quite for otten, has written a novel which will be sublished next month. It is to be called "The Daughters of Danaus," and it is an ttack on the modern marriage system. The Kelmscott Chaucer, it is stated, will cost each subscriber \$100-not an unreason-

able price considering the great beauty of the two volumes independent of Burne-Jones's illustrations. Nearly all the 325 copies have already been subscribed for. The French poet Catulle Mendes appears to be as great a lover of buil fights as

immer by way of collecting material. Heclared himself "delighted" with them. The personal appearance of Jean Riche pin, who is described as the most versatile genius in all France since the death of Victor Hugo, must impress the stranger who meets him for the first time. He is pictured as a tall, burly man, handsome in a brutal style, with a low brow, a thick neck, dilated nostrils and a general air of

What is perhaps the most remarkable small library in the country is the property of James C. Pilling, the well-known ethnologist, of Washington. It is the largest existing collection of books in the American Indian languages, and of these languages there are no less than fifty-five in North America north of Mexico. All of them are distinct tongues, as different from one another as Chinese and English.

"I am resting now," announces Alphonso Daudet triumphantly, "For three whole months I have not written a line for publication. I am not at all like Zola, who can sit down and work steadily for a given number of hours per day. I work when the mood seizes me. Sometimes I have fits of activity, during which I work like some-thing possessed, and grudge the time for food and rest; then again I am absolutely torpid and do nothing whatever. My ideal is at present to lie perfectly quiet in a hammock and to meditate over my next

Mr. Mall Caine's new novel, "The Manxman," has made a great success in England, says the New York Tribune, and an extraordinarily large amount log-rolling is attending the sale there. It is undoubtedly a strong book, but it hardly justifies the almost crazy enthusiasm of the author's literary friends. Few writers of this generation, by the way, suffer from lack of appreciation. Most of them, on the contrary, are the objects o far too much flattery, and, in many cases, this is the worst thing possible for their development

The publishers of McClure's Magazine have secured the use of Hon. Gardiner G. Hubbard's great collection of Napoleon collections of its kind in the world and represents the results of many years of collecting. One hundred and fifty of these pictures have been selected and will be published in six issues of McClure's Magazine beginning with November. Most of the pictures will be full page, and the series will constitute the most important and most complete collection of Napoleon ever

Miss Charlotte Mary Yonge's next historical novel will be entitled "The Cook and the Captive," and will deal with an interesting period of mediaeval French history. Miss Yonge has written most of her books at Elderfield in Hampshire, England a fine old manor house and the ancestral seat of the Yonges. She was twenty-one when her first story, "Abbeychurch," was offered to the public. "The Heir of Redcliffe" gave her her first real fame, and from the profits of the book she fitted out the Southern Cross, Bishop Selwyn's mis-sionary steamer, while with the proceeds of "The Daisy Chain" she built a mission ary college at Auckland, New Zealand The titles of all Miss Yonge's books fil eight pages of the British Museum Library Catalogue, and belong to history and iography as well as to fiction.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

The oldest bank president in the United States is Daniel M. Spraker, of the Mo hawk National Bank, of Fonda, N. who has just celebrated his ninety-sixth

R. P. Bishop, who has been nominated for Congress in the Ninth Michigan district, was once a policeman in Washington. If elected he will be the first policeman to get into Congress.

Lord Breadalbane is credited with owning the most magnificent residence in Scotland. His lordship can ride one hundred miles west from Taymouth Park to Ardmaddy castle, on the Argylishire coast, without setting hoof off his possessions. In an interview in an English weekly paper Ben Davies, the singer, says: "From

the musical point of view I must confess that the American people are con-siderably in advance of us," and he added that this was possibly owing to the Ger-man element in the United States. It is the pretty Christian legend that the aspen quivers with shame because from its wood the cross was made. Observers of nature have discovered, however, that

sides and so thin about the middle that the slightest breath of wind sets all the leaves a-wagging horizontally. Samuel White, of Clinton, Mass., is descendent in the fifth generation from Peregrine White, the first white child born in New England. He is ninety years old. Mr. White is a farmer, and in haying time he may be found in the fields mowing and raking as briskly as either o

the quivering of aspen leaves is due to the fact that the leaf stalk is flat on the

his two sons, who are, respectively, fifty-eight and sixty years old. Father Hyacinthe, who is delivering course of holiday lectures to workingmen at the Salle Vaulthier, a popular hall in Paris, took for his subject recently "Anarchy and Family Life." He said that the spread of anarchism in a nation was a sure sign of decadence. The best means of staying this disaster was to develop the masses family feeling, and particularly

the sentiment of paternal authority. The royal family of England seems to have a taste for brooches. Mrs. Green, the nurse who has been attending the in fant prince, lately received a number of presents from them. The Queen gave he a diamond and ruby brooch, the Duke and Duchess of York a diamond and sapphire one, the Duke alone a gold one containing a lock of the baby's hair. The Duke and Duchess of Teck, however, gave her a silver cream pitcher and a sugar bowl.

"I wondered much how the enormou English wedding cakes, weighing into the hundreds of pounds, were baked," con mented a woman, "and when I was in England this summer I asked about it They are baked in sections, it seems, each section weighing sometimes forty or fifty pounds. These sections are perfect parts of the whole design, and fit into their places as beautifully as pieces of cabinet work. Each section is cut open to see that it is properly baked, and the incisions are afterward covered with thick sugar and almond icing.

Our common mother rests and sings, Like Ruth, among her garnered sheaves Her lap is full of goodly things, Her brow is bright with autumn leaves. O favors every year made new! O gifts with rain and sunshine sent! The bounty overruns our due, The fullness shames our discontent! -Whittier.

SHREDS AND PATCHES.

Stocking supporters with gold mountings ost from \$17 to \$60.-Fashion Paper. Is talk cheap if a phonograph company fails for millions?-Cincinnati Tribune. A journalist is a man who owns a paper and hires some one else to run it .- Puck. Our greatest glory is not in never falling but in rising every time we fall .- Con-

around and sweep up after man .- Galves-Praising a dead scoundrel is putting oost mortem premium on rascality.-Chica-

Woman was not created merely to follow

Wear a smile. It is cooler in summer and warmer in winter than a frown .- Gal-Prayer is not conquering God's reluc tance, but taking hold of God's willingness

-Phillips Brooks.

Lieutenant (admiring his image in th mirror)-And yet they call women the fair sex.-Fliegende Blatter. When a woman gets any money she ha to give it to her children to hire them to do things.-Atch!son Globe.

After all, the Cook Arctic expedition wa uccessful. The adventurers got back alive Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph. Young Chip-What causes so much sick ness, father? Old Block-Too much talking about it, my son.-Boston Courier. There are people who never recognize one another in church, but expect to know each other in heaven.—Ram's Horn. Senator Gorman keeps away from the I

counter. The Senator is not in the Arctic

exploring business.-Detroit Tribune.

It doesn't materially matter "what it" in Maine. It was "did"-that's enough.-Philadelphia North American. If Mrs. J. Coleman Drayton ever pub The Yellow Astor! - Chicago Disputch.
The discovery of a case of cholerine is

Instead of roosters the Maine papers might make a point by heading their columns with reed birds.-Philadelphia Times.

The conclusion reached by astronomers that the moon is uninhabited explodes the old belief that it is made of cheese.-Roll-A clothier who does not advertise usually carries a large stock of pants which will

THE WESTERN WRITERS.

-Printer's Ink.

It is frequently asked, "What is the air and object of the Western Association of Writers? Is it a business enterprise; what does it accomplish?" As set forth in the articles of association and by-laws, the objects are to cultivate the highest thought and the purest style of expression; to encourage and assist in the development of a true and healthy American literature. That earnest writer, Miss Mary E. Cardwill, says: "Its idea is to stimulate its members to strive for what is best and highest in the pursuance of their profession. This idea, as a basis, first gave tangibility to the project for such an association, which owes its origin to the independent workings of several minds, bringing the plan to the point of possible fruition at about the same time."

At the time of its organization, in 1886. this society was named the "Association of American Writers." President Maurice Thompson, in addressing the convention, said: "We have named ourselves thus, not because we assume to be 'the' American writers, but simply to claim our nationality, and to give expression to the quality of our authorhood-not in critical terms, or from a critical view, but as indicative of our aim, which is to do whatever we can to make our literature sincerely and unequivocally American. It is willingness to be wholly and truly American that is our greatest need."

It was afterwards deemed advisable to name the organization the Western Association of Writers-that, while it shall be thoroughly American in character, it shall be devoted specifically to the interests of Western writers and Western literature. While giving to every locality its due, we take pride in believing that an article published in the Indianapolis Journal wou furnish its readers the same critical enjoyment and carry with it the same weight and responsibility as though it were published in the "Yellow Book" or in Waldorf Astor's Pall Mall Magazine. Benj. S. Parker has aptly said: "There must be knowledge of Western literature before there can be any widespread demand for it or any adequate market for Western books. There must be a market for books that are written and published west of the Appalachians before literature in this section of the Union will offer pecuniary rewards, except to the few who are connected with journalism or who are engaged in special enterprises or in special fields of investigation. Herein is where a Western association of writers may and should be of large and active service to Western literature. by championing the cause of that literature in every legitimate way."

Perfection comes forth by revolution Any association must necessarily through change before it emerges as an institution of benefit to mankind; and in this respect the Western Association of Writers has been no exception. The intellectual friction has produced advanced ideas, until the motto kept in view is "Not more writing, but better writing." Its effort has been unwearied in discountenancing literature of the class that would not make a child better for having read it It shall continue to cry against the impure, and the reward shall be sure. It is not true that the literary taste of the present day is deteriorating. The best people (who are in the majority) will always choose the best literature-quietly, per-At the recent annual meeting the asso

ciation received a letter from Robert U.

Johnson, of the Century (who was secretary of the American Copyright League), regretting his compulsory absence, and referring in strong terms to the position taken by the W. A. W. upon the copyright bill in 1890. The Western - Association of Writers adopted resolutions, which were printed and sent to Congressmen, commending those who supported the measure and voted for the bill, and unhesitatingly censured those who opposed the measure, thus laying themselves liable to a charge of venal consideration, refusing to support such legislation by voice, pen or vote. The copyright bill, as we know, was passed. In the unwritten by-laws of the heart the object of the Western Association of Writers is to extend a friendly spirit and a helping hand to all human brotherhood in the bonds of literary labor. No one gains from any other one, except in the gift of fraternal interest. The association assessments, for it has no expenses. (A nominal fee covers the cost of printing.) At the annual meetings the members have nothing for sale, seek no testimonials and aspire to no offices. Therefore, as a free body, enjoying nature and thanking the Creator for friendships so enduring amid the vicissitudes of life, this association meets, attends to its own affairs, criticises nothing without its immediate province, and adjourns with happy memories, to renewed at the next year's convention. A writer in the East and one in Chicago are reported as saying that they saw no good results from an association of this kind. Well, such criticism is mild. The former gentleman had had a novel reviewed not entirely to isfaction, and the latter no doubt suf-

fered from neurosis when he remarked that he would go around a State to avoid literary people. A lady, writing in the Critic for July, among some pleasant observations, charges the Western association with optimism. She says: "The cry of the dying century has not reached this body of workers, or else it has not beer comprehended. There is no doubt in their souls, no unrest, apparently an abiding faith in God as He manifests himself through the sectional church and overmas tering love of their soil and institutions. In the present state of affairs we take that a body of people that can hold week's session marked by entire freedom from pessimism is sustained by superior nerve force. The same correspondent says: "When the Western Association of Writers. with their earnestness of purpose and poetic insights shall have developed into students of true life and true art, who knows but they may produce a genius such as America has not yet known?" The misunderstanding is here: The Western Association of Writers does not aim to produce geniuses-turn them out upon the market. as it were. The geniuses are welcome t join the association if they choose; but as to developing students of true life and true art, a large number have already enjoyed that experience in the ripe years of their

In looking over past programmes of the as sociation we find that work most active and efficient in official capacity, in committee and in special production in the interest of the society has been performed by Dr. John Clark Ridpath, Maurice Thompson Will Cumback, James Whitcomb Benjamin S. Parker, T. B. Redding, Coates Kinney, W. H. Venable, James Newton Matthews, Eugene F. Ware, Lee O. Harris, J. C. Ochiltree, Mary Hartwell Catherwood, Alice Williams Brotherton, Margaret Holmes Bates, Julia Carter Aldrich, Harriet Adams Sawyer, W. Dudley Foulke, Jonathan W. Gordon, Jennie S. Judson, Mrs. E. S. L. Thompson, Mrs. J. V. H. Koons, Mrs. M. Swafford, Dr. John M. ulter, Dr. J. P. D. John, Dr. David Sta

the earth they evidently found it pleasant | graceful verses and sketches, but this lit- | ed several bull fights in San Sebastian this | is guilty of nothing worse than perfidine, | J. P. Dunn, the late Rev. McCulloch, Dr. B. F. Rawlins, W. P. Fishback, C. F. McNutt, Dr. H. S. Cunningham, Clarence A. Buskirk, W. DeWitt Wallace, etc. Indeed, the list of weil-known writers is so long that it is impossible to make selections. One must needs go to the handbook of membership to be satisfied. There is not space in an article of this limitation to mention the Kankakee poet, Pfrimmer, who has been treasurer of the association not bag at the knees for quite a long time. since 1888. The presidents have been subject to election each year; the other officers are frequently re-elected. The first to occupy the presidential chair in 1886 was that author whose writings are always fascinating, strong and pure-Maurice Thompson. He has been succeeded by the following able writers: Benjamin S. Parker, Judge McNutt, John Clark Ridpath, Dr. Taylor, Judge Redding, Governor Cumback and A. W. Butler, the present incumbent. While a majority of the membership is from Indiana, the roster of the association shows a representation from sixteen States, besides Canada. There are also musical artists in the Western Association of Write's. The eulogies that have been pronounced upon Miss Birdle Blye, recounting her successes in Europe and dwelling upon her youth and beauty might be regarded exaggerated by some who do not know that it is a fact, for it is not often that to one person is given so large a share of youth. beauty and talent.

The association has published three creditable volumes of contributions from its members (two of which are edited by Miss Cardwill)-works that take their place in standard literature. For does not Indiana stand to-day shoulder to shoulder with the Eastern writers? Wallace, Ridpath, Thompson, Riley and others are as well known in New York as at home. Indeed, the stupendous value of the latest literary creation of Dr. Ridpath is, as yet, much more familiar to the citles of its publication than to his native State. But the work is

coming to us. In conclusion the Western Association of Writers has achieved the success that is the reward of true endeavor. Referring to it as an organization, it is a success. Applications for membership are largely increasing with each year, as the importance of the quiet, steady work proclaims itself and the bonds of united friendship strengthen. I close with a quetation from the latest published book of the association-the lines of Franklin E. Denton, editor of the Cleveland Sun:

"And after all what is there but our That makes life worth the living? Beg-Though owner of a street of palaces. Who never grasped some fellow by the

And looked down through his eyes into his And saw it beating for him. Emperor he, Though groveling in obscurity his prime. Phough the sister town of his nativity Has never heard the trumpet of his name, Who loves some one and is by some one

Bright firesides, and warm palms, and wedded hearts These are the fragrance of the rose of life; The meat of the sweet nut: the rest is IDA MAY DAVIS.

RECOLLECTIONS OF LORD CHIEF JUSTICE COLERIDGE.

(Twelfth Paper.)

Early in the spring of 1893 I engaged to write a notice of ex-President Harrison for the Appletons' new edition of their Cyclopedia of American Biography, and, wishing to use a portion of one of his letters in which he had said some complimentary things of General Harrison, I wrote to Lord Coleridge for permission. In answer he wrote the following:

"1 Sussex Square, W., 27 April, 1893 "My Dear Mr. Fishback-I have not time to properly answer your letter of the 13th and shall not try. But I write a line at once to say that anything I have written (though I have quite forgotten what words I used) is very much at your service if you desire to use it. I have not the per-sonal acquaintance of either Mr. Harrison or Mr. Cleveland, but they both seem to me, judging of their public speeches and acts only, to be men of high character and pure motive; and certainly seems to have been as fairly and honestly conducted as is reasonably possible. Of course, an Englishman must needs think the Republicans dead wrong in their po-litical economy; but I don't expect that Mr. Cleveland will be able to do much in a

country so hopelessly protectionist, what-"The world's fair will keep every American at home this year; next year, if we should be alive, Lady reckon on seeing you. I will write about the arbitration later on. I attended a session of it in Paris, and was profoundly im pressed with the ability of the counsel, the great dignity and fairness of the tribunal and (last, not least) the princely manner in which the French republic was conducting itself towards everyone connected with the arbitration. Yours very sincerely, "COLERIDGE.

Mr. Cleveland's intentions concerning tariff reform have certainly been frustrated by the antics of the "wild horses," or, to speak more accurately, the wild asses of his party. The good Sir Thomas Browne tells us it is not wise to fish for whales in the Euxine sea, and when Mr. Cleveland or any other President expects to do great things for the cause of reform in any o its phases by means of that aggregation of ignorance and inexperience, to say nothing worse, which controls the Democratic majority in Congress, he expects too much. Mr. Cleveland mounted the box, assumed the reins and started his new Congress off in extra session at a lively pace, after giving a fillip with his anti-silver-purchase message. But his leaders balked, and it was only by the aid of some hardpulling Republicans that the repeal bill became a law. In October of last year Lord Coleridge wrote me:

"I have hardly heard much from you since Mr. Cleveland's election. Both the candidates, to a foreigner, seem to have the merit of high character and principles but to an Englishman the leading lines of Mr. Cleveland's policy appear to be those which a great country ought to move along, and especially on the silver question he seems to be clearly in the right I know many clever men who are bimetallists, but I have never been able to comprehend how that policy can be supported except by giving an artificial value to one of the precious metals, and then it is only another form of inconvertible paper, and so it will never work. Of course, gold does alter somewhat, but returns show that gold has varied so little for near one hun-dred years that it is practically fixed in value, and if so, there seems to be an end of the question

My good friend, Mr. Jacob P. Dunn, to whom I communicated these views of Lord Coleridge on the silver question, requested me to set his Lordship right by sending him a copy of his monograph on silver coinage. I did this with a letter, in which I said that my friend and countryman. Mr. Dunn, thought he had discovered the northwest passage on the silver question, and hoped that if his Lordship was an incorrigible monometallist he would give the book to some one of his clever bimetallist friends. Before the book had time to reach London news came of the serious and what proved to be the fatal illness of Lord Coleridge. In the same letter from which I have just quoted, Lord Coleridge

"I do not like the look of things on this side of the water, and although I do rejoice myself as to the details of the controvers).
but I rejoice in the example set by two
very powerful nations, and I hope it may spread, though I suppose a great military narch, and, above all, a nation like o quite as unprincipled and high-handed quite as unprincip things as the French do, but we do them with less swagger and less outward conon of the world. Apart from the arbitration. I believe we are not g on very well. Gladstene is a marvel. and perhaps the greatest in our parilsmentary history, but the laws of nature cannot be permanently suspended in favor of any one, and I think he himself is showing the truth of what he said himself now nearly twenty years ago, that it doesn't do, as he phrased it, to serve with an octogenarian Prime Minister. He told me both Lord Russell and Palmerston had remained ministers too long, and I think